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SUBJECT	Comments on Topography, Agriculture portation in Area of Kallaste on F	re and Trans- Peipsi Lake	NO. OF PAGES 3
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2. The area around Kallaste, which was the highest point, was generally level with small hills sprinkled here and there. The population along the entire coast of Peipsi Lake was primarily Estonian Russians, as high as 90% in some sections, and it was from this group that the Communists recruited most of their followers. Agriculture and fishing provided a livelihood for the majority of the people.

DRADKAGE

- The scil in this area was very sandy and therefore water drained away from the surface very well after a rain leaving no marshy or swampy areas.
- 4. The rivers in this area were for the most part small although some, particularly the Alatskivi, had quite high banks. The smaller creeks were narrow, shallow and easily fordable on foot. All had mud bottoms with sand beneath, but had no islands or sand bars. They had planty of water in them throughout the year, which was perfectly safe to drink, and the average rate of current was about two meters per second.
- 4. There were quite a few small lakes in this area which were quite deep as a rule. The lake bottoms were mostly middy, the banks low and gently sloping. They had plenty of water in them throughout the year and had no high or low water stages.

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AGRICULTURE

- 5. The major crops were vegetables, particularly cucumbers and onions, although some rye, potatoes, oats, barley and flax were grown. All were grown during the spring and summer with the exception of rye which was a winter variety. Each farm usually had 10-15 cows, 8-10 sheep, a few ducks, chickens and geese. In addition, almost every farmer had an orchard with apple, pear, plum and cherry trees.
- Pastures were usually surrounded by stone walls and only occasionally one would see wooden fences.

VEGETATION

- Vegetation consisted of cultivated crops, pastures, orchards and a few forests.
- 8. The forests in this area were mostly pine and fir, reaching an average height of 25 meters. The forests were quite dense in this area and included quite a few wild blueberry and raspberry bushes, although you could get through them without any trouble. The first branches usually began about 10 meters from the ground in the case of an old forest and less if a young forest. One could hide quite easily in the young fir forests.
- Grass on the meadows averaged 30-40 centimeters high and was quite dense, although one would have no difficulty getting through it.

WEATHER AND CLIMATE

- 10. Summer weather averaged about 35°C and extended from the end of Junguar 127 carry July until the middle of September. The first from the product in early October and the snow came about the first of December, leating until the end of March or early April. The lowest temperature in winter was about -25°C.
- The heaviest rain came during October and November with lighter rain during the spring. There were no dry seasons.
- 12. Cloudy weather was common during the rainy season, but the balance of the year the skies were generally clear. Southwest winds prevailed, but there was no particularly windy season. There was very little fog or haze in this area.
- 13. During the winter the ice reached a thickness of one half to three quarters of a meter on all lakes, including Peipsi, and streams.

TRAMEPORTATION

14. Roads as shown on the map are correct and were constructed of hard gravel. They hadded only local traffic, were kept in fairly good condition except during the winter when they were closed to automobile travel. The heaviest traffic was in the early morning when the people took their produce to market. There were no railroads in this area and buses carried passengers to different sections of the country. Very few people owned automobiles and horses and buggies were used. There were no airfields in the area although Peipsi Lake could be used as one during the winter. Small fishing boats and some cargo vessels went up and down the lake, as well as three or four Navy patrol boats which came down the Emajogi from Tartu.

SECURITY MEASURES

15. During the winter when Peipsi Lake was frozen over, flags were put up on the ice to mark the border and border guards constantly patrolled back and forth. During the summer Soviet patrol boats constantly plied up and down the lake.

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